MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1781.

LONDON, *November* 3.

THE world is greatly divided, reſpecting the ſteps to be taken with Mr. Laurens. If deliberate treaſon and active rebellion are crimes againſt ſtate, his conduct certainly deſerves ſevereſt reprobation; yet ſuch is the faction of the times, that while one party ſentence him to the ſcaffold, the other would vote him into parliament. Not only the ſtrength and ſpirit of the contending parties, but the very juſtice of the war in which we are engaged will be eventually decided by the fate of this perſon, ſo that we cannot but be anxious to ſee whether government dare enforce the laws againſt the enemies of the nation, or if obſtinacy of oppoſition is ſtill powerful enough to avert their puniſhment, and raiſe them into popularity!

Nov. 14. General Arnold's letter to Lord George Germaine, which, it is ſaid, will find way to the public, expreſſly ſays, that congreſs would not be able to ſtand their ground half an hour, if his lordſhip ſhould publicly, and under authority, declare to America the terms that would be given to all the colonies. Sir Henry Clinton adviſes the ſame thing; and it is confidently ſaid, that a declaration will be iſſued accordingly.

Every week teems now with ſomething extraordinary and unlooked for! ſurely the multitude of wonders will produce ſome event propitious to this iſland, ere long! in North-America, a rebel chief has revolted from his new maſters, and raiſed the royal ſtandard; but he has retreated alone, that is, come like a common deſerter, without bringing a ſingle ſentinel with him! for his deſertion we have paid dear, in the ignominious, untimely death of a brave officer of diſtinguiſhed rank and merit!

Expreſſes were ſent off on Tueſday morning to all the different ſea-ports throughout the kingdom, to prevent, if poſſible, the embarkation of the rebel major Tyler, againſt whom ſeveral informations are lodged for high treaſon.

Commodore Leſlie, our naval commander at Gibraltar, has juſt written home a diſagreeable confirmation of the inimical diſpoſition of the emperor of Morocco towards the Britiſh, and an avowed predilection in favour of the Spaniſh. The Engliſh veſſels are repeatedly taken under the very guns of Tangier, in ſpite of every remonſtrance on the part of our conſul.

RICHMOND, *March* 10.

Extract of a letter from High-Rockford, dated February 29.

"On the night of the 24th col. M'Call ſurpriſed a ſubaltern's guard at Hart's-mill, killed 8, and wounded and took 9 priſoners. On the 25th general Pickens and lieutenant-colonel Lee, routed a body of near 300 tories on the Haw-river, who were in arms to join the Britiſh army, killed upwards of 100, and wounded moſt of the reſt, which has had a very happy effect on the diſaffected."

Another letter, dated Guilford county, March 1, mentions, that lord Cornwallis in his retreat erected the Britiſh ſtandard at Hillſborough; that a number of diſaffected under the command of a colonel Fiſher, were reſorting to it, when they were intercepted by general Pickens and lieutenant-colonel Lee, and that their commanding officer was among the ſlain; that lord Cornwallis after deſtroying every thing he could at Hillſborough, moved down the Haw-river; that general Greene was within ſix miles of him, that our ſuperiority in the goodneſs, though not in the number of cavalry prevented the enemy from moving with rapidity or foraging; that a large body of troops from Virginia had joined general Greene, and a great many more were on their march to join him.

In the morning of the 7th inſtant, a party of the Britiſh conſiſting of about 300 men, under the command of colonel Dundas, came over from Portſmouth to Newportnews in 13 flat bottomed boats, and then proceeded up Back-river in two diviſions, with a view of getting proviſions. In their rout, they came acroſs the Liberty boat, which they boarded, and made priſoners the captain and eight hands; not being able to get her off, they deſtroyed all her ſails, rigging, &c. About 40 militia being collected at a place called the Race-paths (about 8 miles from Hampton) fired upon them, and killed a lieutenant Saliſbury of the Charon, and two others, and took five or ſix priſoners. Colonel Dundas had his horſe ſhot under him. Our loſs is colonel Mallory and five others killed, and one wounded: Colonel Curle, and William and Robert Armiſtead taken priſoners. After killing a few cattle, they returned to their ſhipping the next evening.

BOSTON, *February* 22.

The following paragraph is taken from the London Evening poſt of the 14th of November, 1780:—"The public need not be alarmed at the ſuſpenſion of payment at the Bank; it has taken place but for twice twenty-four hours, and ought to be attributed to the indiſpoſition of the two caſhiers, which happened at the ſame moment. The Bank now continues to pay as before, and thoſe who are under the leaſt uneaſineſs, may go there and receive as large ſums as they judge proper. Meaſures are purſuing to prevent any ſuch accident for the time to come. The ſtock-jobbers have indeed availed themſelves of ſuch a circumſtance to make a conſiderable profit from it; but it is not to be doubted ſtocks will riſe again, as ſoon as it is known that payments continue to be made with the greateſt regularity."

March 1. We are well informed, that a merchant of character in England has lately wrote to his correſpondent in America, to get inſurance of his property on this ſide the water, as the inſurers in London had broke for a million ſterling more than they are able to pay.

By authentic accounts from South-Carolina, nothing can exceed the face of miſery in Charles-town and the diſtrict within 30 or 40 miles of that town, ſince it fell under the domination of Britain. Pretences have been found for breaking almoſt every article of the capitulation. An affecting proof is there ſeen, that no dependence is to be placed upon Britiſh promiſes and ſtipulations. Gentlemen of the firſt character and fortunes, in violation of the moſt ſolemn agreements, have been confined in priſon ſhips, and ſent to the garriſon of Auguſtine. Many families, who a little while ago lived in affluence and ſplendor, are now reduced to beggary, and not allowed to ſell the leaſt article of their houſhold furniture or other property, for their neceſſary ſubſiſtence. The conditions upon which the ſoldiers of the United States who defended that place ſurrendered, are totally diſregarded, and thoſe unfortunate men are now treated with the greateſt inhumanity. It is even a crime in the eyes of the Britiſh government there, for a gentleman of feelings to ſpeak to them, or afford the leaſt alleviation to their ſufferings. Whoever would ſee a ſpecimen of the bleſſings to be expected from a ſurrender to the power with whom we are contending, let him go to Charles-town; there he will behold trade reduced, citizens impoveriſhed and crouching to the ſoldier, property wreſted from the owner, the reſidue precarious, and even life itſelf dependent on arbitrary will.

FISH-KILL, *March* 1.

Laſt week five of our brave whig lads, who had been down near Kingſbridge, on a ſcout, and brought up two priſoners, as they were on their way back, in a houſe near Tarry-town, were attacked by ſix of De Lancey's armed cow-thieves; our men had only their ſwords, with which they defended themſelves, and obliged the ruffians to go off with precipitation; they then mounted their horſes and purſued them, and though they diſperſed, three of them were taken, which, with the other two, are now lodged in a ſecure place.

We learn that there is great confuſion in New-York, and that two gentlemen had come out of the city, and caſt themſelves on the mercy of their country.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 7.

In purſuance of an act of the legiſlature of Maryland, entitled, An act to empower the delegates of this ſtate in congreſs to ſubſcribe and ratify the articles of confederation, the delegates of the ſaid ſtate, on Thurſday laſt, at twelve o'clock, ſigned and ratified the articles of confederation; by which act THE CONFEDERATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was completed, each and every of the Thirteen States, from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, both included, having adopted and confirmed, and by their delegates in congreſs ratified the ſame.

This happy event was immediately announced to the public by the diſcharge of the artillery on land, and the cannon of the ſhipping in the river Delaware.

At two o'clock his Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs received on this occaſion the congratulations of the honourable the miniſter plenipotentiary of France, and of the legiſlative and executive bodies of this ſtate, of the civil and military officers, ſundry ſtrangers of diſtinction in town, and of many of the principal inhabitants.

The evening was cloſed by an elegant exhibition of fire-works. The Ariel frigate, commanded by the gallant John Paul Jones, fired a feu de joye, and was beautifully decorated with a variety of ſtreamers in the day, and ornamented with a brilliant appearance of lights in the night.

Thus will the *firſt of March*, 1781, be a day memorable in the annals of America, for the final ratification of the Confederation and perpetual Union of the Thirteen States of America—a union, begun by neceſſity, cemented by oppreſſion and common danger, and now finally conſolidated into a perpetual confederacy of theſe new and riſing ſtates: and thus the United States of America, having, amidſt the calamities of a deſtructive war, eſtabliſhed a ſolid foundation of greatneſs, are growing up into conſequence among the nations, while their haughty enemy, Britain, with all her boaſted wealth and grandeur, inſtead of bringing them to *her feet*, and reducing them to unconditional ſubmiſſion, finds her hopes blaſted, her power crumbling to pieces, and the empire, which with over-bearing inſolence and brutality ſhe exerciſed on the ocean, divided among her inſulted neighbours.

March 10. Tuesday last arrived captain M'Clenachan, in three weeks from Dominica, who informs that it was reported there, that after the arrival of admiral Hood at St. Lucia, the English fleet put to sea, and that eight of them went to St. Eustatia, and as was said they took from the island and seized all the vessels of what nation soever in that road. He further adds, that accounts were received at Dominica, that the English had seized all the Dutch vessels in their ports, and where ever else they could lay their hands on them in Europe.

March 13. Saturday morning last arrived here the brig Hibernia, captain Collins, in twenty-two days from Port-au-Prince. By this vessel we learn, that a schooner (belonging to North-Carolina) arrived at that port from St. Eustatia, which she left while the British fleet lay off that island, having blocked up a number of American vessels then lying there. That the British fleet, amounting to 6 or 7 ships of the line and a number of frigates and privateers, arrived about the 3d or 4th ult. That while he was there but one gun was fired, from one of the men of war, at an American ship, who had her colours still flying, and the whole were drawn up in a line, seeming determined to defend themselves, if possible, against so very superior a force. That the captain of this schooner, seeing an opening where but one frigate was stationed, resolved to run out to sea, and escape by that means if he found it practicable, and accordingly came to sail; the frigate gave chase, and he run under a small fort, which fired on the frigate. He was chased nine hours by the frigate and a cutter, but finally got clear. The captain added, that after he got out to sea he heard a heavy firing, and see a great smoak arise from the island. It was said Sir George Rodney commanded the British ships on this buccaneering expedition.

The Carolina captain was qualified before the French governor as to the truth of the intelligence, of which the above is the substance.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 22.

Two of the enemy's ships now lie off the mouth of this harbour, where they have been for several days, imagined for the purpose of detaining the troops now here, and receiving run-away negroes, a number having already gone on board.

*** *The inspectors of tobacco throughout the state are requested to inform the printers hereof, what number of crop and transfer notes will be necessary at the warehouse or warehouses in which they are respectively appointed, in order that they may be ready when applied for.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the troops of the state of Maryland, in the service of the United States, who have claims for their pay in their own right, or as representatives of those who have fallen or died in the service, that it will be necessary to produce their accounts supported by vouchers or proof by their own oath, of the time they were in the service, and the rank they held, between the first of January 1777 and the thirty-first of July 1780, also of all sums of money received on account of their pay, or otherways not accounted for, with the date of each sum received, and likewise of what cloathing with the prices thereof for which they are accountable.

W. WILKINS, commissioner.

West-river, March 2, 1782.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly for a confirmation of my title to part of a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, purchased of Mr. Edward Sprigg, junior. 8w

THOMAS MORTON, jun.

BY an act passed last session of assembly, entitled, A supplement to the act to raise the supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, it is enacted, "That the new bills of credit emitted by this state, and the new continental bills of credit emitted in this state, shall be received at the rate of one dollar of the said bills for one half a Spanish milled dollar, if tendered before the first day of April next, by persons entitled to pay in money, for the part of the tax payable the tenth day of April next, or for the whole year's tax to be paid under the said act."

THOMAS DORSEY,
JOHN WEEMS,
RICHARD HARWOOD, jun.
THOMAS WATKINS,
CHARLES WALLACE,
Commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

March 12, 1782.

WHEREAS the general assembly at their last session did enact, "That the following LOTS, to wit, No. 21, 38, 40, and 41, in Baltimore-town, and the land adjoining or near to Baltimore-town, belonging to the heirs of Edward Fotterell, late of the kingdom of Ireland, the property of Anthony Bacon, John Eversfield, George and Andrew Buchanan, James Brown and company, Mackie, Spiers, and company, Mackie, Spiers, Freuch, and company, James Christie, John Buchanan, John Glasford and company, the heirs of Samuel Hyde, the heirs of Thomas Bladen, all of Great-Britain," should be sold at auction:

NOTICE is hereby given, That all the property late belonging to any or all of the aforesaid persons, lying in or adjoining to Baltimore-town, will be exposed to sale on Wednesday the 4th of April next, at the court-house in said town, on the following terms, viz. One fifth part of the purchase money to be paid in specie within three weeks from the day of sale, the remaining four fifths in the new bills of credit emitted by this state and the new continental bills of credit emitted in this state, one half to be paid in two months, the other half within four months from the day of sale.

By order of the commissioners,
THOMAS YATES, auctioneer.

N B. The commissioners appointed to preserve confiscated British property are now attending in Baltimore-town.

March 19, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition signed by the subscribers and many others was presented to the last general assembly, praying the confirmation of a road, which was laid out soon after the building of Ellicott's lower mills, and which led out of the Elk-ridge road above Mr. Ely Dorsey's, and between said Mr. Ely Dorsey's and Mr. Michael Dorsey's, also between Mr. Brice Howard's and Mr. Joshua Howard's to the land of Mr. Rezin Hammond, then thro' the land of said Rezin Hammond to the upper corner of Valentine Brown's lane, there to intersect an accustomed road, then down said Brown's lane to Patuxent bridge, then with the main road to Dr. Pue's lane, then to Hell-town, thence to Balderston's tavern, and so to Ellicott's lower mills; which said petition was referred to the consideration of the next general assembly. Notice of the same will be continued in this gazette for eight weeks, agreeable to the resolve of the honourable house of delegates.

REZIN HAMMOND,
M. PUE,
JOSHUA HOWARD.

ANY person capable of keeping school and well recommended, may meet with good encouragement, by applying to colonel Richard Harwood, Thomas Noble Stockett, Joseph Watkins, or Robert John Smith, near South-river church.

By virtue of an act of the assembly of [illegible] rylaud, passed in December [illegible] be exposed to sale, by public [illegible] on Tuesday the first day of [illegible] for gold or silver,

THAT situation for any [illegible] ter-works, known by the name of [illegible] CURTIS'S-CREEK FURNACE, lying on the head of the said creek, [illegible] Anne-Arundel county, [illegible] by water from Baltimore-town, or [illegible] miles by land, with sundry tracts of [illegible] containing 4838 acres more or less, [illegible] are, where the furnace stands, [illegible] stone dwelling house, kitchen, [illegible] smith's shop, and mill house, all [illegible] with the furnace, may be made [illegible] The lands mostly lie an end convenient [illegible] Curtis's, Marley, and Stony creeks, [illegible] abound with wood and timber, [illegible] hiccory, and chesnut. Craft for [illegible] ception of wood, &c. go up all the [illegible] creeks. About 100 acres are cleared [illegible] round the furnace, and two or three [illegible] tenements on different tracts rented [illegible] the year. A plot of the whole may be [illegible] seen at the coffee-house in Baltimore, [illegible] the lands shewn on application to [illegible] Thomas Cromwell near the furnace. [illegible] to begin at the dwelling house at [illegible] o'clock a. m.

CHARLES RIDGELY,
MICHAEL PUE,
W. GOODWIN,
W. BUCHANAN,
ELEANOR DORSEY.

Or 200 Dollars

BADGER

COVERS this season at Bolhin [illegible] Prince-George's county, at [illegible] shillings hard cash, or the exchange [illegible] mare, and a state dollar the groom.

Badger is five years old this spring, [illegible] dark gray, full fifteen hands and an inch [illegible] high, and allowed by judges to be a [illegible] horse. He was got by governor [illegible] imported horse Badger, who was got [illegible] lord Chedworth's Bosphorus, his dam [illegible] Black and all Black, and his grand-[illegible] by Childers.

Badger's dam was got by Samuel [illegible] loway, Esquire's, Selim, his grand-[illegible] (an imported mare) by Spot, his grand-[illegible] grand-dam by Cartouch, his great grand-[illegible] grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Seabury, his great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a barb mare.

Good pasturage for mares at a dollar [illegible] week, but I will not be answerable in case [illegible] of lofs.

The money to be paid before the horse [illegible] is led out of the stable.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Patowmack, Prince-George's county, March 15, 1782.

THE beautiful ARABIAN HORSE [illegible] will cover this season at my plantation near Piscattaway, at one thousand pounds of crop tobacco clear of cask, [illegible] to be inspected lower down Patuxent river than Benedict warehouse, nor lower down Patowmack than Port-Tobacco, [illegible] be of the present year's inspection.

This beautiful animal was imported from Arabia, and is allowed by the best judges to be one of the finest horses ever seen upon this continent; he is full fifteen hands high, and proportionably made; his stock are remarkable for strength and beauty. I have fine pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine-pence specie per week, and I promise the greatest care shall be taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. The tobacco is expected before the mares are taken away.

W. LYLES.

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